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per week, by carrier.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

er must, in order to receive attention, be inled by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co., CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 356 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Lepot WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street.

The Constitution gives Congress the pow er to coin money, but not to coin debased From present appearances the free-silver

men will control to-day's convention about The financial question refuses to be over-

shadowed by the tariff, and insists on be ing the chief issue. It cannot be downed. We have sound money now and plenty of change which would debase the quality

Speaking of political bosses, Governor Altgeld, of Hilmois, is rapidly developing into the most autocratic Democrat of the

It would be easier for the United States to keep the peace between England and Venezuela if the latter did not give the lion's tail so many new twists.

Governor Matthews comes so near being on both sides of the silver question that he might say of the factions, "How happy I could be with either were t'other dear charmer away."

The free silverites may carry out their plan of shutting John P. Frenzel out of the Chicago convention, but he will prob-Whitney standard.

Republicans have had their own little family troubles, but they were mere love spats compared with the rows the Democrats are having. It is war to the knife on the gold basis. With free-silver coinand all along the line with them.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, says the Democrats cannot carry that State on a free-silver platform, "for there are more than 100,000 Democrats in Illinois who will not submit to be transferred like chattels to the support of silver monometallism."

The repetition by Turkey of the Armenlan atrocities in Crete shows that the whole wretched business in simply fanatical crusade against Christians. is a pity the closing years of the nineteenth century could not be signalized by the abolition of Turkey in Europe.

fall it would deserve the commiseration of the country over the renomination of the awful Altgeld. Even as it is, condolences are not out of place. The very fact of the nomination is enough to make self-respecting citizens hang their heads in shame.

way. In matters of this kind there should always be an obliging disposition.

Four years ago all Democrats were shouting "Grover, Grover; four years more speaker assails him by name, Democrats shout, "Give it to him," "Hit him again," etc. It might have been better for Grover's peace of mind if the people had not given him "four years more," and it certainly would have been far better for the peo-

Sentiment seems to be changing somewhat in London in regard to Dr. Jameson. the Transvaal adventurer, if the "true bill" found against him by the grand jury may be taken as an indication. He is in danger of finding himself less of a popular hero than on his first arrival. English authorities are very angry over President Kruger's persistent demands for justice, but the anger itself shows the growing belief that what he asks is justice.

In the Illinois Democratic convention the fight was made against Boies, of Iowa, on the ground that in the summer of 1894 he supported the national government in using federal troops to suppress the riots in Chicago incident to the Pullman strike. It was argued that as the silver men generally are opposed to the action of the government in that matter. Boles would not be an acceptable candidate. This seems to recognize a national affinity between lawlessness and cheap money.

"These are remarkable times," said Democratic lawyer Saturday. "There is Judge ---; he has been a sound-money man all glong, but one morning a week ago he came down and told us that after reading an evening paper he had concluded that the country needed free silver. The next day he was announced as an aspirant for the Circuit judgeship at the hands of the silver combine in this county." One fall: to see where there is anything funny in the fact that a man shows that he has no principle when the getting of an office is

Those who deprecate the agitation of the money question should bear in mind that the Republican party is not responsible for it. The attack on the present monetary system and the demand for a change

perity for hard times. In regard to the ary says: "Bimetallism pertains to the use they propose to keep things as they are. try, and in this sign they will conquer.

WORKINGMEN AND FREE SILVER.

A local item in the Journal of yesterday stated that the employes of a large manufacturing establishment had taken a vote on the financial question with the following result: For the gold standard, 930; for freesilver coinage, 262; undecided, 158. Sixty-Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier....20 cts for maintaining the present gold standard ity that this per cent. will be materially increased when those now undecided make large majority in favor of continuing the a considerable number of those whose opinions were asked chose to be classed as undecided. This shows that they are giving the matter careful consideration, weighing the arguments for and against and will be prepared to express an opinion later on. This is as it should be. A mat ter of so supreme importance as the maintenance of the gold standard or dis carding it and substituting the silver standard, thereby reducing the purchasing power of the dollar nearly one-half, should not be hastily or lightly decided, and when a decision is reached it should be based on solid ground. For this reason the Journal admires the candor of men who, not havng had time as yet to think the matter out to their own satisfaction, prefer to withhold an expression of opinion until they shall have reached a definite conclu-

There is reason to believe that the verlarge majority shown to exist among the employes of this factory in favor of main taining the present gold standard is in dicative of the sentiment that prevails gen erally among workingmen in the cities. The organized labor of the country represents a very intelligent class of citizens. it. The Republican party is opposed to a They do their own thinking and do not until after they have undergone a physical take their opinions ready made from any- | examination. It is required of them that body. No other class of citizens are in a | they shall be physically, as well as menbetter position to study the money ques- tally, capable of performing their duties. likely to reach right conclusions, and the Journal predicts that in the final settle- to the greatest success in any calling, but ment of this question it will be found that a large majority of the workingmen of the as they are on the side of protection to

> Those who are still undecided should consider well the effect on wage earners of a policy which, without increasing wages, would diminish the present purchasing power of the dollar one-half. Most of the savings banks and most of those in the West have money in building and loan associations which has been paid on a gold basis. With free-silver coinage these de posits would be returned to them in dol lars worth but little more than half as much as the dollars they have paid in Many of them carry life insurance policies on which they have paid considerable sums age these policies would be paid in a currency worth from 40 to 50 per cent. less than that in which the premiums have been paid. These are some of the things to be thought of by workingmen who are still undecided on the silver question.

THE WALL STREET BUGABOO.

The announcement that Mr. Whitney will go to Chicago to try and save the Democratic party from what he regards as selfdestruction has caused a new breaking out of the mouth among the free-silver leaders. They probably fear the effect of Mr. Whitney's unanswerable arguments in favor of sound money and his representations as to If Illinois were not going Republican this | the damaging effect the adoption of free the East; so, in order to handicap his ef- strikes, to say nothing of paying the salasay, they have started the cry that he is After reflecting upon the matter he has going there as the representative of "the money power of Wall street" to buy up the organizations advising them that if they convention. That patriotic and progressive | desire support in strikes and lockouts and raising the assessment of the water | statesman of the antedlluvian period, Sen- wish to avoid repeated levies they can best ator Harris, of Tennessee, says: "If any provide the necessary fund by abolishing members were willing to meet him part | constituents." The free-silver yawpers evidently know the crowd they have to deal with. It is not highly complimentary to ing delegates, that strikes shall go on. them to insinuate that they are "out for the stuff," but if anything will hold them in line that time-honored appeal to their anti-Wall-street passions will do it. ooks now as if Chicago, during the Democratic convention, would be a very disagreeable place for any sound-money Democrat, but if the idea gets out that Mr. Whitney goes there as the representative of "the money power" he will be lucky if he gets away alive. At all events, he ha better steer clear of old man Harris and the Tennessee delegation.

TRUE AND FALSE BIMETALLISM.

The morey plank which will be adopted y the Democratic convention to-day says We maintain the time-honored, Democratic principle of bimetallism and reiterate our allegiance to that soundest and most honest monetary system." Whoever wrote that does not know what bimetallism means, nor will one in a hundred of those who will vote for it in the convention. The declaration implies that the free coinage of gold and silver on equal terms constitutes true bimetallism as it existed in the early years of the government. The claim would be true if the relative value of the two metals were the same now as then but under present conditions it is not true. There is either an evident lack of knowledge as to what constitutes bimetallism or an evident purpose to give the word a wrong meaning. The word itself is of comparatively recent origin; so new as not to be found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of 1888. An advocate of free silver deines it as "a monetary system, where the mints are open to gold and sliver on equal terms, at a fixed ratio, and where both have the same debt-paying power; the debtor having the option of the kind of money he will pay." This assumes that the free coinage of the two metals on equal terms constitutes bimetal ism, whether they circulate on equal terms or not. This asumption is not justified by common sense nor by late definitions of the word. That is not genuine bimetallism which provides for the free and equal coinage of gold and silver at a ratio which will inevitably result in driving one or the other out of circulation. That, no matter what it may be called, is really monometallism. Calling black white does not make it so. Real bi-

change anything except to substitute pro- and equal circulation. Recent lexicogratection for partial free trade, and pros- phers take this view. The Century Dictionof two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the unison of On this issue they will go before the coun- two metals in circulation as money at a fixed ratio." This is true bimetallism. False bimetallism would open the mints for both metals under conditions that would make it certain that the dearer one would not be coined and that the cheaper one would circulate exclusively, while true bimetallism would secure the free circulation as well as the free coinage of the two metals. Hamilton, Jefferson and other early states were true bimetallists, because they provided for the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio which they had every reason to believe would keep them both in circulation at parity with each other. The freeup their minds. There are two encouraging | silverites of to-day are false bimetallists, because they demand the free and equal coinage of the two metals under conditions which will make impossible their free and equal circulation, and which will place the country on a single silver basis.

> Those persons who honestly believe or ishonestly claim that the country is suffering from an insufficiency of money forget that of the money we have a large amount is not in circulation. Official statistics of the Treasury Department show that on the 1st of July, 1895, the total amount of money in the United States was \$2,217,064,687, while the total amount in circulation was \$1,604,-131,968. The amount of money in the country was \$31.72 per capita and the amount in circulation was \$22.96 per capita. The total amount exceeded the amount in circulation by \$612,932,699. All of this except the gold reserve of the treasury is available for circulation and could be utilized if business required it. The figures show that, so far from there being a lack of money in the country, there is a superabundance. What is needed is a revival of confidence and return to a policy which will start the wheels of trade and bring idle

noney into circulation. Girls may be graduated from the New York Normal College with high honors but they cannot secure teachers' certificates This is a sensible regulation that might well become general. Health is a requisite no one is in greater need of full bodily vigor than the teacher. In no profession is country are on the side of sound money, there a greater strain upon the nervous system, with the consequent danger of breaking down of vital force. Only those of strong constitution and sound bodie should attempt the work. Lacking in these service, however great their zeal and mentice to themselves nor their pupils. The New York college has established a good

A letter is published from the Director the capacity of the mints for coining silver dollars at about 40,000,000 per annum." Even under free-silver coinage the dollars exclusively, as it would be necessary to keep up the supply of subsidiary silver, or denominations less than one dollar. As the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would immediately drive out of circulation about \$600,000,000 of gold it would take fifteen years to supply this vacuum and bring the volume of currency up to the starting point. Even when this point was reached, as each dollar would only have the purchasing power of fifty cents in gold, the volume of currency would have to be doubled to give it the same capacity for

business it now has. issued an address to the members of local man sells his vote for a gold platform, he | the wife's funeral benefit. In other words, cessity, at least to the secretary and walk-

e Eastern cranks are agitating in 'national flower" nonsense again, and have decided that the arbutus shall have the onor. Considering the political issue, why would not the goldenrod be more appropriate this year?

When a man is doubled over on his wheel it does not necessarily follow that he is "scorching." Some men who travel at a five-mile-an-hour rate prefer that attitude. They should be arrested just the same, however.

Mr. Breeden, of Columbus, varied the regulation programme by shooting at the other man instead of the girl he was jealous of. Your genuine lover, it seems, must shoot somebody in order to prove the intensity of his affection.

It is plain that no anti-third-term sentiment exists in General Diaz's country.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Yvette Guilbert is convulsing music hall frequenters in Paris by giving an imitation an American girl singing a French song. The Princess of Wales has entered the lists of composers. She recently had printed for circulation among her friends several pieces for zither composed by her.

Mrs. Hobart is a Presbyterian and a nember of the Church of the Redeemer of Paterson. She is one of a Tuesday class which last year studied Dante under Pro-fessor Davidson. "But lately," she says, brightly, "my favorite literature has been

Marchioness Li, wife of Li Hung Chang,

s very beautiful and looks not more than thirty, although she is fifty. One thousan attendants and servants answer her becl until she is unable to walk more than a few yards at a time. The American consul at Athens predicts that a bicycle craze will ere long sweep

across historic Helias. Members of the royal family and many of the diplomatists part of the country is suitable for this exilarating exercise. The climate, too, is specially favorable. No bleycles are as et manufactured in Greece, but wheels nade in this country are very popular with Only one man, it is said, ever declined a

vice presidential nomination-namely, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, who was originally named on the straight-out Democratic ticket with Stephen A. Douglas at the Charleston convention in 1869, and refused to accept, whereupon Herschel V. Johnson was substituted by the national committee. Mr. Johnson's son is a lawyer in Savannah, and was a delegate to the St.

ordica, the favored of chance, is a tire ss worker. On one of her recent visits use of the two metals, but their free to this country she offered to instruct a

young kinswoman in voice culture for an hour a day. Ten o'clock was the hour set for the lesson. One day the girl missed appointment. When they met the singgirl said it had been too hot for her to venture out. "Hot!" exclaimed the prima donna; "my child, if ever you expect to get to the top you'll find it hot all the way.

The first thing Mr. Henry White, formersecretary of the American embassy in ndon, did when he went there the other day was to proceed to Downing street to the residence of his friend, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and there deposit a bicycle of the latest American type. Mr. Balfour was at the House of Commons when he heard of the arrival of the American bicycle, but he mediately threw the business of state to e winds, hastened home, and was soon giving his new machine a trial in an adja-

cent park. The air known as "God Save the King." 'Hell dir im Siegeskranz," "America," etc., claimed by the English, French and Danes, according to a church paper, "Pastor Bonus," of Treves, an old pilgrim song. The story runs that the Prussian soldiers in 1813 brought the words to Silesia, but had forgotten the tune, when one day some offiders, among them Schamborst, met a band of pilgrims singing the well-known refrain On inquiry the priest in charge, Father Thamm, declared it was an old pilgrim song, known in Silesia from time immemorial a statement confirmed by other clergymen, Catholic and Protestant.

He told her he had lost his heart, As he gazed in her lovely eyes, But, alas! the cruel maid answered, Why don't you advertise?"

-Up-to-Date. crust of bread and a corner to sleep in, minute to smile and an hour to weep in; pint of joy to a peck of trouble, And never a laugh but the moans come

And that is life! crust and a corner that loves makes With the smile to warm and the tears to joy seems sweeter when care comes And a moan is the finest of foils for laugh-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

And that is life!

A Broken-Up Family. "Awful accident at Jones's yesterday." "So? I didn't hear of it." "Jones hit his thumb with the hammer and immediately exploded with rage, while

his wife burst into tears." He Wondered. "Dearest," she said, cooingly, "I wish you were a great statesman, with your

"I wonder if she knows that a man has

to be dead to get his picture on the currency?" he thought to himself, but he didn't press the question. There are some things it is better not to know. Curious Natural Phenomenon.

"Who in the world can be cooking supper at this time of night? It is nearly twelve," exclaimed Mrs. Watts, sniffing the "I think it may be that couple over at

Thomases front gate, exchanging a few burning kisses," said Mr. Watts, and Mrs. "You idiot!"

Satisfaction Demanded. "It was all a mistake of the printer," the editor was saying to the colonel as the

casual caller entered? "Well, by gad, sah, either that printer leaves town or I have your heart's blood, sah," answered the colonel. "Me an' Majah Breckenrage go out and fight a duel with swords, and your measly blot on the face of civilization says that we fought with words! Are two gentlemen to be accused of acting like a couple of low-down prize fightahs? No. sah!"

MR. HOBART'S FAMILY.

New York Tribune.892 86 How does Mrs. Hobart look? Here is a pen picture: Mrs. Hobart is decidedly fine oking: of medium height, slightly full in figure, with dark hair and eyes, and a wonderfully pleasant mouth and handsome teeth. I think if I was asked to describe my impression of Mrs. Hobart in three words, I would enthusiastically answer; Bright, cordial and womanly". stranger would; but since I have lived in the same city with her for twenty years and see her on the streets and in her carriage frequently. I can go much further and assure the Tribune that if, or rather when, Mrs. Hobart assumes the position of second lady in the land she will fill the bill to perfection.

Without sacrificing her dignity Mrs. Houpon any subject. She is a brilliant conversationalist, a wide reader and thoroughly up in politics. As a hostess she is at her very best. The elegant hospitality the Hobarts is well and widely known and many famous men in science, art, literature and politics have gathered around their mahogany. Just at present, however shadow of great and sore trouble rests deeply upon the family, and Mrs. Hobart's deep mourning is but faintly indicative of heartrending she has suffered, when, ust about a year ago, while on a trip to Europe, their only daughter, a cultured and lovely girl of twenty, sickened and dled in Italy of that most dreaded of all diseases, diphtheria, and was laid to rest among strangers near the shores of beautiful Lake Como. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart returned crushed and heartbroken to their lesolate home. No doubt, in the satisfaction that Mrs. Hobart feels at the honor shown her husband and at the prospect before her life in Washington society, her eart aches bitterly as she thinks how anny would have enjoyed it all. There is a son, a handsome, manly name-sake of his father, whom they call "Junior." He has a private tutor at home, is learning to play the violin, and is deep-ly interested in his father's political career.

A Campaign Story.

Washington Special. The first good campaign story drifted in on the press train from St. Louis last night and was told at Chamberlain's by one of our best narrators. It seems that an old farmer who has lived in Southeastern Missouri all his life, but who never St Louis, took advantage of the cheap railroad rates and went to town. He saw the city, went through the cyclone district and tried to get into the convention hall, but had no ticket. He then hunted up Chauncey I. Filley, for the purpose of getting admission to the big hall. On the way to Filley's headquarters he read in the evening papers that Filley had been turned down and Dick Kerens elected over

The old man felt that he must say some thing concillatory and soothing when he reached Filley's room, and he said:
"Chance, old boy, I'm awful sorry you got the jolt. I never did have no use for Bill McKinley, nohow, an' I'm not a weakenin' neither. I'm still ag'in him. But say, Chance, old boy. McKinley's wife, Hanna,

must be a hummer." Mrs. McKinley a Presbyterian.

Mrs. McKinley herself was in the carriage, although she was not at church It is the only schism that has ever occurred between this couple. She is a Presbyterian and has always asserted the privilege of denomination. Mr. McKinley is a Methodist, and has relied on his mother and his sister for company at devotion. The old white horse and the four-seated barouche served both North Market and West Tuscarora streets.

Afraid of Him.

Washington Post It is intimated that Mr. Hanna doesn't want Joe Manley on his campaign com-mittee. He is probably afraid Joseph might get rattled and concede the election to the

The New York Evening Post warmly in-dorses the action of the St. Louis conven-tion. Is it possible, after all, that the Reublican party has made some terrible mis-

United. Kansas City Journal. It is understood that Horace Boies, Dick Bland and Claude Matthews are emphati-cally opposed to the nomination of any renegade Republican at Chicago.

Not a Privileged Class. Philadelphia Press. saloon keepers of Indiana, like the W York State, will have to conclude hat they as well as other people m

THE FLOWER OF ST. JOHN AND THE LEGENDS CONNECTED WITH IT.

Day for Witches' Spells, but Also One on Which Blessing May Be Invoked for the Coming Year.

New York Evening Post.

Midsummer day, the 24th of June, is cele brated in commemoration of St. John the Baptist, and probably no other saint has been remembered and honored in more curious ways. Many of the customs are survivals of old Druidical rites, a part of that wild, untold life that lies beyond all our civilization, and to which we may trace every graciously modified inclination there is left in us toward mysticism and romance. In almost all parts of Europe it was a habit on the eve of St. John to light bonfires, round which the people danced, invoking the saint and praying heaven for a kindly year, more bountiful of good gifts and more sparing of sorrow than the departing year had proved. The dancers wore wreaths of vervain and St. John'swort, and as they danced they kept flinging bunches of these and other symbolic flowers into the flames. It was a night for witches' spells, and yet, since people knew it and were on their guard, it must have been a night on which the spirits of darkness went about their operations with very uneasy minds. The St. John's-wort in itself would have been enough to interfere with all their plans, and if evil spirits in the middle ages had possessed anything like the business ability displayed by similar characters in these days, they would have gone systematically to work with some sort of long-range weeders to uproot all the St. John's-wort from the surface of the earth. If they had only done so the New England farmers of to-day might be tempted to worship the witches in their turn as saints, for now, although witchcraft has disappeared, the St. John's-wort remains, and no merely mortal being seems

to have power enough to banish it from the The common St. John's-wort was not indigenous to America, although it has made itself troublesomely at home upon our soil, and there can be little doubt but that our The old name for it almost tells its story was called "Grace of God," "Devil" French toutesaine, all-heal), "Balm of the Warrior's Wound," and because it cured wounds, "Flower of War." Even hyperiwhich the St. John's-worts belong, is de-rived from two Greek words which signify cum, the scientific name of the genus it not only could protect against witche and all evil spirits without, but plucke on a Friday in the hour of Jupiter, an wern about the neck-it could exorcise at evil spirits, such as melancholy, which dwelt within the human soul.

A BALM FOR ILLS. In looking back it seems as if the people of the world ought to have been much happler than they appear to have been in those old days, for they had faith that there was a certain balm for every ill-and St. John's wort was usually the balm. On the vigil of the saint it was not only worn by the people, but it was hung in the doors and windows of all the houses and the barns to keep out troublesome influences, and dried garlands of it were preserved for that use all the year. The common St. John'swort. Hypericum perfoliatum, has minute pellucid dots upon the leaves, and many or few fine black dots along the edges of the brilliant yellow flowers. These dots are supposed to have been made by angry witches, who, powerless against its blessed spell, could at least shoot their bolts at i as they retreated. They must have nad many scores against it, for it was not simply of general good effect, but it had hosts of specific applications. In Scotland, f cream refused to be churned into butter it was thought bewitched and a bit of hypericum was dropped into it. If the devil was suspected of masquerading in some attractive human form, a bit of St. John's-wort would force him to show the cloven hoof, and so on through lists too long for modern faith and patience to recite. All of the properties of the flowers of St ohn were most efficacious on his feast lay or its eve, and some of them were confined entirely to those times. In lower Saxony there used to be a pretty custom, an t probably exists still, for the love tests linger last of all. A young girl would go out on St. John's eve and gather flowers to hang in her bedroom while she slept. the flowers were still fresh when wakened, she would be married within the year; if they had faded, her hopes faded also. One can fancy how the maidens trustful, yet not without some inevitable knowledge of nature's workings, must have prayed that there be cool, rainy weather theme of a little German poem which has been much quoted and referred to in books of legends and flower lore. 'English Botany," an exhaustive and kindthe least interested by mingling legends with its scientific descriptions, gives a

translation in full, as follows: The young maid stole through the cottage 'Thou silver glow-worm, oh! lend must gather the mystic St. John's-wort The wonderful herb whose leaf will decide

and the glow-worm came With its silvery flame. And sparkled and shone Through the night of St. John

And soon has the young maid her love-know With noiseless tread To her chamber she sped

Where spectral moon her white beams Bloom here, bloom here, thou plant o To deck the young maid in her bridal hour. But it drooped its head, that plant o And died the mute death of the voiceless More meet for the dead than for bridgl day And when a year was passed away All pale on her bier the young maid lay. And the glow-worm came

With its silvery flame, And sparkled and shone Through the night of St. John, d they closed the cold grave o'er the maid's cold clay.

TIME TO HUNT CHARMS. Another love test for St. John's eve was to throw a garland on a stream, where, floating unbroken, it was doubtless a sign of happiness, but if the current severed it, of sorrow. Midsummer eve, too, was the time for hunting fern-seed, which could only be found on this night. The wearing of fern seed was supposed to render one invisible, and at present there will scarcely be found anybody to dispute it, since, to use botanical terms accurately, there is no such thing as fern seed, ferns being cryptogams, flowerless plants, which, in the place of seeds, produce spores which on the back of all ordinary ferns.

In case of failure in obtaining invisi

much knowledge might still be gained from many things usually hidden, but on St. John's eve clothed with visibility Thorpe's Northern Mythology" gives many examples of this, and is authority for most of those instanced here. In Sweden it was thought that the future could be seen on that night, and people who had not out-grown their anxiety for a glimpse of it used to climb to the roofs, and, covered with white blankets, lie and listen and watch-for all that was seen or heard had a mystical meaning which could be interpreted. Those who were bold enough went alone to a spot where three roads met, instead of going to the roof, and waited there for a token. It was a good of three ways was always haunted by At the same time there was method of detecting any witch who I out of nine kinds of wood, or even if a common fire was beaten with a bunch of nine different switches, and then some witches' butter (the modern honeydew) thrown into the flames, any one just suspected of being a witch could be fore to come to the spot and stand reveals. Perhaps it is from its being made on the eye of a saint that this test is more himself tender than most proofs of which craft, for while these are usually arrange to

with this one it appears as if only unto-ward accident could have altered its gracious certainty of proving innocence. Nine was in another way a charmed and beneficent number, for if lovers made a wreath from nine different kinds of flow-

ers, and put it under their pillows at night, they would dream true dreams. Besides the St. John's fires, of which mention has already been made, a pole not un-like a May-pole was often set up and trimmed with streamers, handkerchiefs, and trinkets, to be climbed for, while of dancers surrounded the pole. In enburg it is said that the children still make a "Rosenstock." At night they barricade a street with a rope on which they hang wreaths of birch and of emblematic lowers and set up a tree round which they dance. Whoever wishes to pass through the street must pay a toll, which covers the expense of music for the dancers. Outside in the dark, somewhere, the witches are ding their annual reunion, and feasting on the poison berries of the mountain ash

AUSPICIOUS DAY.

The feast of St. John is the accepted

time for raising buried treasure, but unfor-

tunately for the moderns who eagerly con

tradition, the ancient authorities content themselves with saying that "those who know how" are sure of success. One, more communicative than the others, does go so far as to tell us that the divining rod, which will discover treasure when used by those who know how or have the gift, should be cut from a hazel, backwards, on St. John's lay, and, by way of baptism, bound upon One of the delightful things about these summer marvels is that many of them come to pass by day. From noon till 1 o'clock on St. John's day is a very fayortime for things of interest to that no wistful soul who seeks for token or for mystic aid may miss a part of t because the noon hour is too crowded ome few of the miracles may be watched between 11 and 12 o'clock. is then, for instance, that the green beech open for a moment. If the sun nines into them, the mast or wild harvest from the forest trees will be good in the fall, but if it rains into the opened burrs the mast will fail. When this point as been decided the burrs close and bide r time. Between 12 and 1 o'clock ch is the old belief—a hand, called St. John's hand, frequently grows up out of the ground. Whoever passes it is lucky, for its touch protects against various kinds of sickness. At this hour, also, if any one wishes to have a goblin or kobold as his servant, all that is necessary is to go into the forest to an ant-hill on which a bird is sitting. To this bird he has only to speak certain words, when it will transform it-self into a little fellow ready to jump into an open bag in which he may be taken home. Once established in a house, he will lo all the work that is given to him, and do it with the greatest alacrity and speed. Alas for those "certain words" which we have lost! Without them it is not likely go out into a forest to an ant-hill on which

clock on the 24th of June, and thereafter ve in ease and comfort till his life is done. and yet, in spite of other times and other we are not so different from our orefathers, and on St. John's day and on all other days we are seeking for the "cer-tan words," and looking about always for ome form of kobold willing to be caught and taken home. THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

Democrats Have Stuck to It, but Will Probably Break It This Year.

It is becoming daily more evident that the only hope sound-money Democrats have of defeating the nomination of a ree-silver President on a free-silver platrm at Chicago rests in the famous twothirds rule, which for more than seventy ears has prevailed in national Democratic onventions. This rule was first ac n the convention of 1822, and applied only inations for Vice President, as that convention scorned to think of putting the enomination of Andrew Jackson to the rmality of a vote. Since then the rule in Democratic conventions has been "that rotes in convention shall be necessary to

brogate the rule in the interest of Mr. Van Buren, but it failed by a vote of 118 to 148. In the first ballot that ensued Mr. votes cast and would have been no but for the two-thirds rule. After seven futile ballots had been taken a motion was made to declare Martin Van Buren nomnated by the majority on the first ballot. This was ruled out as rescinding a rule of he convention, which could only be done on a two-thirds vote.

Another attempt to break the two-thirds ule was made at Baltimore in 1852, but after a sharp contest it was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Forty-nine ballots vere necessary before the stampede came or Franklin Pierce.

Almost every four years since when here has been anything of a struggle in the Democratic party over the presidency there has been talk of breaking the twohirds rule, but it has come to nothing. This year, however, there seems to ere with its plans to put a Boles or sland, a Blackman, or a Tillman, on a silver platform. A majority onted by the Constitution abrogate the n the power of the gold minority to exact

The silver majority will therefore have count its votes very carefully before he adoption of the rules of the convention. If it finds that it can count on a clear two-thirds vote as against a gold deadlock it may go ahead under the tralitional rules. But if it finds that gol of the delegates the majority will fling tradition to the winds and adopt majority rule. This can be done by a bare majority without violating any principle, for each convention is master of its own rules and opts those of the past when they agree with the wishes and policy of the

ule in the Chicago convention would have to go the way of all traditions when confronted with the exigencies of a triumphant majority.

QUEER ENGLISH BLUNDERS. Spoke of the St. Louis Cyclone as Occurring in Massachusetts. New York Journal.

England's knowledge of America has seen put to a severe test during the past few months. First came the Venezuelan excitement, during the course of which the geographical and political affairs of the United States were strangely mixed up by elemn London newspapers. Henry Cabot Lodge was declared to sit is the Senate for Nebraska, Senator Bill Chandler was relegated to New Mexico by the London Times, and the Pall Mall Ga-zette would up a profound dissertation on the situation by these words: "President Cleveland has now nothing else to do than appeal to the country. The Cabinet, the Constitution and the Su-

preme Court were declared by various lead-ing English journals to be the sole hope of preventing war, and the London Chronicle waxed indignant over what it called the American proposition to invade Canada "from Missouri and other adjacent Hardly had the Venezuelan excitement

died out when the election of delegates to the two national conventions began to again tax English editors knowledge of our politics and geography. A London evening paper printed this item. "The Democratic convention at St. Louis will, it is thought, declare for the coinage of silver at a ratio of 162 to 1." There were only half a dozen blunders in this one sentence, out otherwise it was correct. But while English editors were struggling with our political complexities, along came an unexpected event to still further tax their knowledge and prove their undoing.

This was the tornado. The Times, the Chronicle, the Standard and other organs of London wisdom had for several weeks been variously Louis in various parts of the Missis-pi valley, some declaring that the Republicans and others that the Democrats were there to meet "in esucus." Finally it was settled that St. Louis was on the Mississippi river, and was, as one journal stated, "the capital of Missouri," when the tornado struck it and blew the city a disince of nearly fifteen hundred miles. St. Louis tornado and the date of its issue of June 5. Yet this grave, serious and dienified London weekly presented to its readers a whole page of alleged pictures of St. Louis over the heading in bold type:

TORNADO IN MASSACHUSETTS. SCENES AT ST. LOUIS.

per published have not been recognized anybody familiar with that city. "High hool, Olive Street." is the name of one these pictures, showing a building in Louis which has not been used for

cture, although there are at least twent arge elevators in St. Louis. Finally, what ooks like an old picture of the Capitol at Washington is introduced in the center as ced in the center as "A Scene on Fourth Street."

CHINA'S DEAD DOWAGER EMPRESS. the Had Been the Real Ruler of the Empire Since 1861.

Tsou-Hsi. Dowager Empress of Chi since 1861, when the Emperor I-Tchou died ithough there were two Emperors in the meantime. By a peculiar law regulating the imperial succession, the Dowager Emoress was able to keep control of the gov-

The two Emperors who Tchuo were mere infants and Tsou-Hs gned as Empress Regent until February 189, when the present Emperor, having arrived at the age of eighteen, ascended the throne. He and his government, however, have been dominated by the strong-minded Tsou-Hsi was born on Nov. 17, 1834 an

was therefore nearly sixty-two years at the time of her death. She was not mother of the infant who succeeded to the throne on the death of I-Tchou. The mother of that infant Emperor was Tsai-tchcun, who was known as the Empress of the East. Tsou-Hst. being the Emi the West, reigned as co-regent until 1881, when she died. Her son, the boy Emperor, ad died in 1875.

The Empress of the East is said to have been dominated by the stronger-minder Empress of the West. When the boy Em eror died in 1875 the two got their heads ogether, and with the skill of po emed to continue themselves in The means of doing this was found in the aw of imperial succession. . .

There is no law req ssion. It is left to each sovereign to minate his successor from aus mhers of his family by a you peror and have to take everything mes from the imperial palace on faith. it was an easy natter for the two dowagers to perfect their little scheme, and a proclamation went forth that Tsai-t'ien, son of Prince Ch'un, seventh brother of Emperor I-Chou, had been designated to succeed the dead Emperor and had been adopted as a son by the Dowager press. This young Emperor was t years old at the time, so that a leas ower for fifteen years more had been made out to them owagers. Tsou-Hsi lived to enjoy it. npress of the East uled six years later. Although the Empress Downger ew from power n Tsai-t'ien became of age, it is a matter uçnce in affairs of state. Some idea the power she still possessed two years ago may be had when it is remembered that at that time the nation was being taxed \$20,000,000 to celebrate her birthday warswith Japan broke out. She afterward applied the fund to help de ray the expenses of the war. She was a stickler for every bit of official business should pass under the imperial eye.

TREATMENT OF "DRENKS."

she really decided what was to be done.

Severe Legislation Against Incbriates in Certain Parts of Austria. British Medical Journal. to an account of Swiss legislation for inebriate, set forth in a gove per. This has been followed up by a

ilar report issued by the Foreign Office Hitherto there has been special legislation on drunkenness only in Galicia, Lodomeria Cracow, and Bukovina, whereby person estaurants, public ho aces are liable to a maximum impriso nent of one month; no legal pro can be taken for the recovery of debt for the supply of spirituous liquors on credit, and persons convicted of drunkenness three times within one year may be pro-hibited from visiting liquor shops in their neighborhood for one year, under a penalty In other parts of Austria drunkards com

or, when mentally affected from alc curatel, a person may be judicially de-clared a spendthrift if he is proved to be running through his property and thus exposing his family to future titution by contracting loans u only those who are ju clared to be such after minute exp and consultation with medical officers ap pointed by the court are compulsorily deals with. In both cases the judicial declaration must be published.

The system of placing drunkards erts. Dr. Adalbert Tilkowsky, director o he State asylum at Ybbs, lays down: hat the cure of alcoholic mental case the tendency to relapse and inability resist temptations to drinking. 2. The apses are largely brought about by a sire to obtain comfortable board and reatment of lunatics is unsuited to drunk ards, giving them opportunities of proci Mixing drunkards, who are often with lunatics is bad for the latter, holics being generally degenrative, but otherwise sane, and therefore having a ba

So unmistakable has been the failure of the treatment of inebriates in lunation asylums that the Minister of Justice has posed a bill in the Reichstrath en g the State, the province, and the disbriates, all such institutions to be tate inspection, and to provide div lic cases, are for persons judicially lent self-command to resist the te ion to drink, or who through drinking curity of themselves or their relatives oluntary and involuntary cases are to be eccived; voluntary patients are une majority in the present.

It looks very much as if the two-thirds two years being the original maximum sean order is issued for his detention, and specialists must report on his condition

The Cant of Cosmopolitanism.

Harper's Bazar. This is the period when young people just coming out of college are receiving a good deal of advice and giving some. As it is the period when they feel oldest for themselves, and are regarded as youngest by their elders, most of the savice is superuous and is pretty sure not to be he They are at a time when they must learn not by the wisdom or unwisdom of others, but by their own-and particularly by their own blun-ders. They are likely, for instance, to fall into two forms of cant-that of spreadeagleism and that of cosmopolitar the two, the cant of cosmopolitanism the worst. It belongs chiefly to the u traveled, or to those who have travele very little. No one is gulte so cosmopolita very little. No one is quite so cosmopolitan as the youth who, having crossed the ocean on a cattle steamer, has found his way to Paris, and has been prevented from being a little wicked only by the lingering of a very few scruples and the presence of but a very few dollars. After his return to his family his cosmopolitanism is appailing. Perhaps the maiden might compare with him, she who has been taken abroad with the expectation of becoming the proud bride of a ducal coronet, and has come home with only a completed ward-robe and an exceedingly incomplete French accent. The more experienced often go ccent. The more experienced often broad, as Emerson said-and Motley That is, they learn that the nation of whi they are a portion has its own career to work out; that nothing that can be learned or won in Europe is too good for it, but that you can no more transplant the social atmosphere of Europe than you can change the climate or the sky.

A Delayed Marriage.

chicago Post.

The marriage of M. Bouguereau, the portrayer of some very warm allegories. Miss Elizabeth Jane Gapdner, on hun follower in the same school will conclude very interesting courtship. They bega life were playing tag and wolf and "one two, three, squat where your be." and would have married years ago had not hime Bouguercau objected to the marriage of her nymphs and satyrs for Mr. Stokes's Hoff-man House bar and other well-known art guderies, and Elizabeth Jane said phil-osophically that as the old lady was not in remarkable health size would wait. But the old hady was a prodent bying, watched her diet, practiced culisthenics regularly and lived on with the most disagrecable noying persistence. When she had ther ninetieth year Elizabeth Jane be grow discouraged and to feel that been "Buncoed," but two years it old lady neglected her regular exer